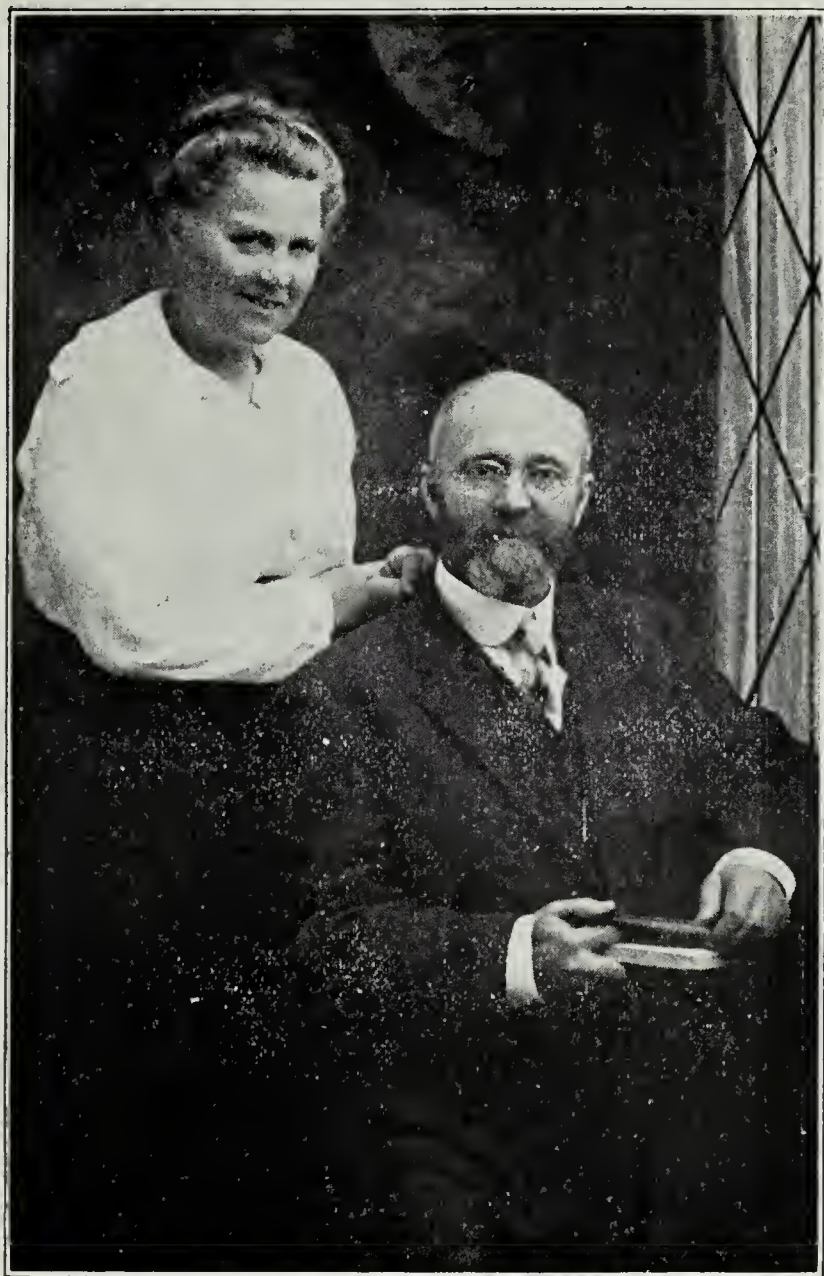
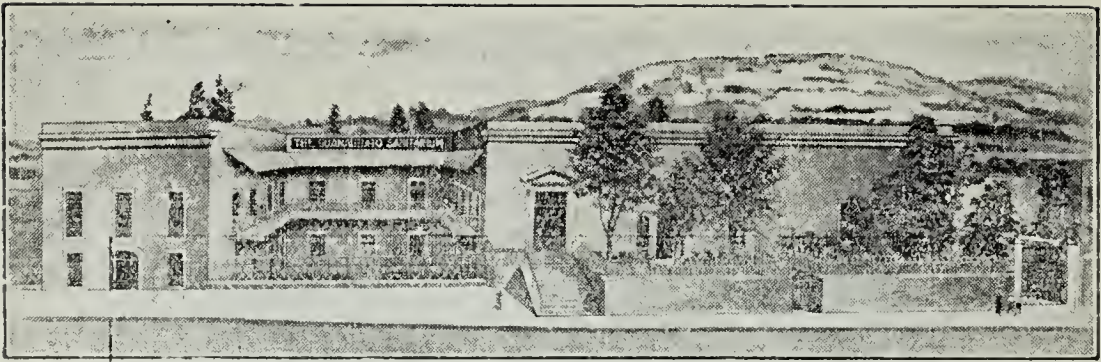


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YOURS FOR GOD AND MEXICO.

DR. AND MRS. LEVI B. SALMANS.



The Front of the Completed Building.



Enlarged view of the unfinished part of this facade. We have been fortunate enough to find right here in a structure that is being pulled down the steel beams necessary for rebuilding this part of our edifice. This will give us a completely up-to-date Operating Room and Pharmacy and a most necessary stairway to our lower story, as well as a completed corridor to properly connect the different parts of the second story of our Institution. This is the part of our building which we most urgently need to complete, and the first contributions of this year will be devoted to this purpose.



Mar. 16th, 1917.

The great delay in mailing this letter has been caused by our bad mail service. In this way just five weeks were consumed in getting from San Antonio, Texas, three of the half-tones used on our cover. Longer observations here have only served, however, fully to confirm the reality and urgency of what we say to you herein, and we trust soon to have proof of your having read it, by receiving a reply from you.

## Guanajuato, Mex., Feb. 3rd, 1917.

Dear Friend:

IN fulfillment of our offer we are going to describe our return to this place and what we found.

We were to have begun our journey on Jan. 2nd, but on New Year's day we received a telegram from our forwarding Agents at Laredo, that for a week the trains had been discontinued south of Saltillo. So we waited for further developments before starting. Three days later another telegram told us that now through-trains would go to Mexico City. So we telegraphed around to our party to get together at once in our rented home on 54th St., in Los Angeles, (California), to be ready for an early start Monday morning. Miss Dora Gladden, the head of our large W. F. M. S. "Colegio Juarez" in Guanajuato, came from San Diego at once; but our

Guanajuato neighbor, Mrs. Ennis, had received a telegram from her husband, who was here, to delay her coming, and so she could not start with us. Our cheery new Superintendent of Nurses, Miss Edith V. Martins of San Bernardino, a graduate of The Angelus Hospital Training School in Los Angeles, was right on hand. Saturday night all our business affairs were closed up, and at 5.30, Monday morning we were all astir. The wagon load of trunks reached the station, about 6 miles away, in good time, and we were soon on our journey to San Antonio, Tex., where we arrived at 6 A. M., two days later. We saw some of our leading Guanajuato Americans and talked with them at the Union Depot at El Paso. We passed the day at San Antonio, having our trunks repaired, buying

groceries, electric light bulbs and other things, and changing our money into Mexican silver. We conferred with a number of friends, among them our oldest missionary in Mexico, Dr. John W. Butler, whom we visited in the Physicians and Surgeons Hospital where we found him as cheerful and hopeful as ever, resting up and getting ready to come back in time for the Annual Conference in March. On the night train we came to Laredo, where we were informed that no Pullman accommodations had been able to be secured for us, and as this seemed a necessary prerequisite for the journey to Queretaro where we would leave the Mexico City train, we went to a hotel and laid over 24 hours. The day was occupied in securing our Pullman reservations, having the contents of our trunks passed through the disinfecting retort on the south side of the river; getting vaccinated unnecessarily, and much against our will, on returning to the American side of the river, and a busy time we had of it. Here we found most excellent friends, some of them of many years standing. Friday morning we took another early start, driving across the river to the disinfecting plant again, paying one dollar Mexican silver for the cooking of the contents of each valise in a great steam retort; then going on to the custom house and the railroad station and getting our trunks and valises through the customs and checking processes, the train pulling out at about 10

o'clock for the south. We had a jolly time and were treated finely by everybody with the sole exception of the American doctor referred to, and our friends told us to lay his brutality to the rum he had not kept on the outside of him. Some of the Laredo doctors were so incensed that they wished us to make a formal complaint against him, but we considered life too short and too busy for that.

The American newspapers had been painting Mexico up in such a way that our friends from Los Angeles to Laredo, who had no other source of information, manifested the veriest concern for us and would have persuaded us not to enter the country had they been able to do so. We were told that a train had been dynamited to pieces a week before and that another had been horribly shot up by Villista forces, and that in proof of it, through train services had been suspended for a number of days. The papers had been reporting that San Luis Potosi was occupied by 5,000 Villistas, that Saltillo and Tampico were about to fall into their hands and that no trains were coming up from the coast either to San Luis Potosí or to Mexico City.

(We maintain, as we should in a foreign land, a strict neutrality in all political questions. These are questions for Mexicans in this country, and not for foreigners to mix in in any way. I do not refer to these assertions of the newspapers as indicating any Mexican political feelings or preferences on my part. I



avoid having such feelings. It is my business to love and treat all Mexicans alike without regard to their political affiliations, and I do it. I am simply referring to these things as affecting our ability to travel safely, as it is imposisble to travel from the territory of one contending army to that of another.)

Having been convinced for years that the newspapers were unduly alarmist about Mexico, and, putting together all our best information, we thought best to go on. Trains were travelling only by day, showing the care being used by the authorities here. So we slept in our Pullman while the train stood still one night in Saltillo and another in González Junction. Of course the country is in a state of war. We were therefore not unduly surprised that a bullet came through the window pane in the next berth to Mrs. Salmans, or that the train following us a day later was held up for many hours by the shooting of the bandits some fifty miles before reaching Guanajuato. But we were right glad on the one hand to find the utter falseness of the socalled "confirmed" and "reconfirmed" news printed in the U. S., and indignant on the other hand that our friends in the U. S. should be fed on such exaggerations, not to say falsehoods. For example, we saw three cars lying in a wreck before we got to San Luis Potosí, and our trainmen told us that they themselves had been run off the track there Dec. 22nd, only their fireman being killed; and, as it was believed bandits

had derailed them, the passenger service had been partially suspended for a few days till the region could be swept of evildoers by the military. When we arrived at San Luis Potosí we were delighted to learn the utter falseness of the place's having been in the hands of Villistas, as also to learn that the trains were running regularly between there and Tampico, and also between Mexico and Veracruz. So the terrible dynamiting of a train and the incursions of Villista forces on the east side of the couuntry were nothing but canards in our American newspapers. On nearing the Querétaro State boundary line, our train men told us that they personally had been present at the shooting there on Jan. 5th, and that their 50 soldiers (each train carries soldiers) had run off the robbers without any body being hurt save two of the robbers who were killed. This kind of experiences was common in certain parts of our territory during our civil war. Such is war. None of us like it. But these things do not justify the accounts our friends were reading in the papers when we left the U. S. Our American people are bright enough, rich enough and truth-loving enough to institute some method for chasing the lies out of the public press in their representation of Mexican affairs. The prevailing sentiment of the U. S. is most kind and wellwishing for Mexico, and such ruthless exaggerating and lying is against public policy. It leads to the deceiving of the American people, and

this is dangerous to everybody's interests and ought to be overcome at once.

We arrived at Querétaro at 7 A. M. Sunday morning. After leaving our handbaggage at our large boy's school building, we went out to a restaurant for breakfast, and then all went to our Sunday-school and Church services. Dr. Benjamín N. Velasco, who had been the principal of this school for 20 years, had died in December and the school was not in session. Yet we found thirty persons present who manifested the most devout spirit. Our District Superintendent, Ignacio D. Chagoyan conducted the services. A member of the Constitucional Convention which has been sitting in this city for two months, explained to us in the afternoon the work of the Convention. We felt the liveliest interest in the document which is to be our new Constitution. It treats the Catholic Church with still greater severity than does the Constitution of 1857. It makes many detailed provisions in favor of labor. It provides that all instruction in this country shall be by laymen, not permitting priests nor ministers to teach, and not allowing either them or religious organizations, like our Missionary Societies, to manage schools. We may have to rearrange our teaching work in this country in order to comply with the new law. Article 130 of the new Constitution forbids all foreign priests and ministers of whatever cult to exercise their office in this country. This constitution will not go into

force until May first, when a newly elected President and Congress will assemble in Mexico City to take charge of the nation's affairs under this new Magna Charta. I have been conferring with intelligent Mexicans, and they feel that the New Congress and the new State Legislatures will hasten to adopt amendments to the new Constitution so as to avoid too great interference with the work of the Protestant Missionary Societies, a work which is highly esteemed by the Revolutionists. The Constitutional Convention consisted of 140 persons elected all over the Republic by the people themselves, and had many persons in it who either were not lawyers or had no great previous experience in such profound matters as constitution making, or who were greatly wrought up against the Catholic Church, which they blame for most of the country's sufferings, and so it has resulted that a few amendments may be thought necessary as soon as they can be made. I remember a similar case in the U. S. in the formation of a State Constitution when there was no excitement from war, nor from long religious domination in political things which the people were trying to throw off. A new Constitution was accepted by the people of that State because on the whole it was much better than the former Constitution, but it was accepted by the people with the assurances of the newspapers that the objectionable features would be corrected at once by amendments to be sub-



jected to their vote as soon as possible.

Because of peculiar circumstances the work of the Good Samaritan was by the Missionary Society placed in the hands of the Good Samaritan Association, a completely lay organization, as a sort of Board of Trustees with full power, some 18 years ago. Quite a number of years ago I also took the plainest lay relation with the Church, and so at this trying hour this work is in the happy condition of being untouched by all this new legislation. Whatever readjustments or troubles come upon our other work, the Good Samaritan will have plain sailing.

We arrived in Guanajuato early Monday forenoon and a great crowd of our Protestant friends were awaiting us in the Station. We were brought to the "Colegio Juarez" for a breakfast; after which we immediately set our master mason, carpenter and painter at work getting together men and materials, and by the afternoon work was going on fullfledged renovating the institution. It is a large building of 65 rooms, and, having been dismantled at the middle of last year, it is no small job to put it in shape again for the reception of patients. It took us a whole week also to get our home in shape to begin to live in it. We found to our great joy, that four of the young women who had lately graduated in "Colegio Juarez" wished to take up our nursing course and quite a number of other applications are at hand. Our former

servants where awaiting our arrival and ready to go to work again, and the preparation of the institution for resumption of work is being rushed.

Everywhere we go through the streets, we find a cordiality in the kind salutations and conversations of the people which seems to us to be even greater than ever before. No one appears to be indifferent toward us, but everyone is most happily disposed.

As for the Protestants themselves they gave us a reception in the Juarez school the second night we were here. They had many orators. One of the more mature speakers said, among other things:

"Some might think us flatterers as they hear us pour forth the spontaneous expressions of our sincere affection for our returned missionaries..... There may be others who blinded by an ill-guided patriotism wish to mark us as unpatriotic as they see us fervently rejoicing at the return to our country of these peaceable sons of the land of the great Washington.....

"But happily they are in error in the present case. It is not a spirit of flattery that gathers us around these missionaries at this moment. Much less is it treason to our patriotic sentiments when we clap our hands and sing hymns in honor of the universally respected Salmans family and of the highly esteemed Miss Gladden. In thus giving expression to the voice of our inmost feelings we but pay just tribute to their merits."

Then follow three oratorical periods in his speech in praise of the virtues of Dr. Salmans, the which we will not reproduce here. Thereupon he turns his attention to Miss Dora Gladden in the following phrases:

"And if we thus express ourselves in reference to Dr. Salmans, who as a foreign citizen has always conducted himself among us in perfect accord with his sane religious principles without making boast of his nationality, to the end that he might give faithful service to Christ, his Lord; who, in the moments of our hardest national trials, has borne the most terrible rigors of war with that Christian patience which comes from the consciousness of personal freedom from all political entanglements, what shall we say of Miss Gladden, "happy magician of the youth," as her affectionate, intellectual daughters lovingly call her; who daring the dangers of a long journey for the sole purpose of keeping faith with her high duties, comes to live in our midst? What shall we not say of her who without further interest than that of fulfilling her calling to the life of a self-denying missionary leaves her fatherland, her home and the dearest ones that a woman can possess on earth in order to sacrifice the beauty of her youth for the benefit of our people from whom she hopes for no recompense other than seeing them heartily second her own noble and lofty ideals? We might say much, but it would all seem pale and

without grace compared with the poem she is writing with her own lifework. For women of this stamp there are no barriers of nationality and no hindrances because of race; their fatherland is the universe.

"To those who might think us untrue to our sentiments of patriotism, this sole case gives ample proof that we are doing no more than to comply with the demands of a holy Christian friendship."

"Thus, dear brother missionaries, on whose behalf is all this rejoicing tonight, receive the welcome which the Epworth League extends to you and accept the blue sky of our country as your own, so that, dwelling beneath its immense dome, your happiness may be complete."

We were anxious to learn at first hand what had been the course of things in and around this city since we left. Guanajuato is situated in a gulch in the mountains, in a mining district about 5 miles wide and 12 miles long. The normal population here is about 97,000. There could not have been much less than that number here when we left at the end of last June. Food had been scarce and hard to secure for nearly a year before we left, and we had been feeding free soup to from 300 to 800 daily for about nine months before our going. Typhus was already beginning to be severe by the middle of the year. A few weeks after we left (all the Americans leaving the country at that time), it became impossible to keep open the great mining operations, nearly all of which are vitally



related with the four great American companies operating here, and more than, 8,000 of the 9000 employees were dismissed. It is said that during the month following the government gave free passes on the railroad to some 15,000 to go elsewhere in search of a sustenance. The typhus grew worse until the rate of burial from all causes came to be above 55 per day in November. Counting at that time a population of 20,000, you can easily make the calculation and see that that death-rate meant the destruction of the whole population in 12 months. Comparing this with the ordinary deathrate of Kansas which is 7 in the 1000, or of Michigan or the Canal Zone which is  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , or of Chicago or New York which is about 14 or the normal rate of Mexico City which is perhaps a little above 50, we can see the conditions through which our dear Guanajuato has come. The typhus was very bad at that time, but the judge of the civil register here tells me that enterocolitis is the cause assigned in most of the death certificates. This he says is due to the poor people eating improper stuff when proper food has been hard to secure and thus helping starvation to produce a speedy death. At the present time 10 or 11 a day are dying, an annual deathrate of 240 per 1000, if we estimate the city's present population at 15,000. Of these, one or two a day die of typhus, making about 40 to the 1000 dying annually of this disease alone even yet.

Such a decimation of population I

have never met with before. Three of our doctors died of typhus. All classes suffered horrors, and are still suffering, though in less degree. The city's houses are largely empty and rents have fallen to the half of what they were. Most of the stores are closed. The streets are not crowded with people as formerly, and all is very quiet. We never lost so many friends before in ten times the length of time. Our tinner had 12 cases of typhus in his family, eight of whom died. Eulalio Chagoyan, who was secretary of our Quarterly Conferences as long as 30 years ago died, and his wife and daughters, for many years important members of our Church here, removed to Mexico City. José Araujo, a former Superintendent of our Sunday-school, lost his father and mother and two children. Nearly all the families of the city have suffered multiple bereavements and some families have been entirely annihilated. Mexicans are great lovers of children and now nearly all families are loaded up with the children of their deceased relatives or neighbors;

Our street cars have] not been running for some time, save for freight purposes and one trip a day to meet the railroad train. But the paper money that caused so much trouble formerly by its rapid depreciation in value as often as new issues were put forth has now been entirely retired from circulation and we have only gold and silver from our own mints. It is all too scarce for the facilitating of trade, but with

its indubitable value and universal acceptability all stores which are open bring forth their hidden stocks, or buy new ones, and all kinds of necessities can be secured at all hours of the day and in any quantity desired. This is a vast improvement over the former method of bringing to the city one, two or three car-loads of corn, which is the staple of life here, and selling it out in a day in small lots of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  pounds to the people lined up by the thousands, and then there being no more corn accessible for a week or two till another shipment could be gotten in. Since metallic money is circulating, the prices are but a small fraction of what they were before in the inflated paper currency, and still they are in most cases from two to five times what they were before the first issues of unguaranteed paper were put in circulation. On raising the question as to the present necessity of free soup kitchens everybody seems to think there is none, though I find a good many persons begging in the streets, especially sad-faced children. Without a doubt the thousands who died of starvation and disease carried off the most helpless part of the population. Those who remain are so few, and the rule of the survival of the fittest has so sorted them out that now they are people who for the most part can manage their affairs in some way so as to fight want away from the door. Yet disease is still rampant as is seen by the high death rate, and, until the mines can

be opened again, work will be too scarce to sustain even the present population well enough to make it unnecessary to try to help the people in some way, and especially in health matters. The department of "Public Health" has been working as never before. An isolation camp has been established where at times as many as 100 typhus cases have been cared for at a time. At the present there are less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  that number of cases there. Cases properly isolated and cared for are allowed to remain in the city for treatment. We find a great many cases of paratyphoid are mixed up with the so-called typhus, as not infrequently happens in these epidemics. Since my return I have been called for only one straight case of typhus, the others having been of the paratyphoid character. This form is much less deadly than either typhoid or typhus, and therefore, judged by the great number of the dying, it is easy to see that the number of the sick in this city is very great.

The people are at this moment dying at a rate which, if continued without immigration or births, would wipe the city out of existence in about 4 years. Our nearest-by large city of León has so much typhus that the churches have all been closed by the government for many weeks, and the Rev. Severo I. López, our minister there, died of the disease in December. We hear in the U. S. of what might happen in the various parts of Europe and Asia unless we speedily



send them money, food, doctors, nurses and medicines. But these terrible things have not happened there, because we send and supply their urgent needs. What shall we say of Mexico which is so much nearer by and is one of the American Republics which we protect with our Monroe doctrine and our own strong right arm? Surely a march has been stolen on us. The people have actually died and other tens of thousands are sick unto death, and the means of sustenance and healing are all too hard to secure to make it possible to believe that multitudes shall not yet perish. Orphans are already numerous and will be far more numerous shortly with all the hastening we can make in coming to their succor. Shall it be said that we have helped and are helping everybody else in the world who are in distress and are doing it joyously and with a liberal hand, but that for some reason we turn a deaf ear to Mexico? This is hard to believe. Rather do we feel that the sources of information have been tampered with or left unattended. Any other reasons that may be brought forth seem to us to be insufficient or fleeting in character, and, as soon as the American mind is convinced of our real situation here, the American heart will be touched, and the American pocketbook will open as it always has in such cases.

Every one of you to whom I address this appeal knows "The Good Samaritan Hospital" and its 25 years of work, which have reached,

in times of peace and of war, more than 95,000 of the suffering with its healing balm. We are offering ourselves to Mexico and it would seem that God had allowed us to grow up for just such a time as this. But such a work as this of the Good Samaritan cannot possibly be the work of one or even of a few men or women. It is the fruit of cooperation. In former years it has wrought chiefly with the means that could be secured right here on the ground both from prosperous on-lookers and from the well-to-do sick. But at this moment there are no prosperous people near enough by to be able to look on, and there are very few patients who are well-enough-to-do to even pay the expenses that must be incurred in serving them, much less to pay, as formerly, an excess with which we were able to serve the poorer ones. If we are to have co-operation in relieving the present distress, that co-operation must come from north of the Rio Grande. The Missionary Society was unable to provide for the year 1917 any more funds for Mexico than she gave in 1916, whereas our mission is in stress at every point of its work and needs extra help. Our very missionaries themselves are in a stress to be able to live and maintain their health on the same allowance made for their support in former years, as will be seen from the facts set forth in this letter. This hospital is one of the many institutions which our Missionary Society has authorized throughout the world to live and

work provided it could find most of the necessary means from spontaneous helpers. During more than 20 years it has been built up slowly as spontaneous gifts have provided the means for its building, furnishing and the support of its running expenses. The professional earnings have done much for the support of the running expenses, while the building and outfitting has had to depend chiefly on gifts. The Missionary Society has helped and still helps liberally toward the support of the dispensary for the very poorest who do not need to be taken care of in our beds. We now appeal to you *as never before* for your help and co-operation. We need your personal help, and in some cases our acquaintances and friends can enlist their friends or their Leagues, Sunday school or Churches in doing something extra in order to take a hand with us in this time of extraordinary emergency.

We ask for three kinds of help.

1st. If the amount of help which we are to extend to the sick around us (who at this moment are many fold more numerous and more grave than ever before during our long years of work here) is to be adequate to the demands of the case, we are going to have to have more help, financial help, than is to come from the Missionary Society and our earnings and gifts received here on the ground. For the first time in our experience we are compelled to call upon our friends for aid in this part of our work. We ask, for the first time in our lives, for remit-

tances for the ordinary expenses of attending the sick in both hospital and dispensary.

2nd. It is not possible for us to do this work without the aid of an American Graduate Nurse to act as Superintendent of Nurses, and also an Interne Doctor to aid us in the medical work and oversight. We had such helpers in former times, more than one at a time, four of whom were supported by our Missionary Society and fifteen were supported by our earnings here. Now that we have neither source of income sufficient for the support of such assistants, and when the demands upon us are so much greater than ever before, we turn to you for help in this direction. We brought with us from Los Angeles, as above stated, Miss Edith V. Martins for the first of these positions, and she is proving herself to be just the person for the place. We are expecting the Student Volunteer Movement to find us the Interne Doctor among the graduates of the U. S. Medical Schools about next May or June. We need \$400 for his support for the remaining half year and \$600 for the Nurse for the whole year, a total of \$1,000. We are expecting to receive \$500 of this amount from the Missionary Society appropriations to Mexico at the time of the redistribution of these funds at the end of March. We need the last \$500 from the spontaneous co-operation of our friends.

3rd. Our building is the framework of the machinery with which



we serve the sick. It is a fundamental need in our work. Many are more pleased to contribute toward our building than toward the running expenses, because this is a permanent investment which continues to serve the needy in Christ's name from year to year and even after the donor has gone on to the better world. This is one reason why we have hitherto limited our solicitations to the matter of the building fund. The last year and a half we worked, we received from friends \$830 which we sold into over \$14,000 of the current money of this country and made a wonderful advance in the condition of the property. But to finish the building and its equipment at the present cost of labor and materials and at the present rate of international monetary exchange will cost about \$6,000 Am. money. As money comes to us for this purpose we continue our building operations. Every step in this direction enhances our power to serve. If we can find enough co-operation in this line and rapidly enough, we shall have not only the joy of seeing the capstone placed in position before we go to heaven, but shall also perhaps rejoice in the privilege of taking part in this service in a completed plant, whereas for 20 years and more we have done our work with the sick, the masons, the carpenters, the blacksmiths and the painters all mixed up together. We have become resigned to work right on to the end, whether in the dirt of the workmen, or in the cleanness of

a completed, modern, aseptic hospital. Nevertheless every step forward in the completing of the building thrills us with joy, and that is nothing to the thrill that must be felt in heaven over the more than a million cups of cold water that such co-operation aids in getting to the lips of Christ's little ones who, in their sufferings, now look to this institution for succor from far and near.

Please to choose, if you like, dear friend, to which of these three lines of service you prefer that your contribution and that of your friends should be applied. If you do not express a choice, I will make the application as the greatest urgency here may indicate from month to month.

On my return here this time the painfulness of my surroundings bore down upon me so that by the tenth day I was down sick and had fever. My friends feared I was coming down with typhus, but it was only the pressure of the affliction which became so great that my whole system felt such a revulsion that the vital organs almost failed to work. I saw I had to call on God, and on his friends and mine, and brace up; and now that I am doing so, I feel perfectly well again, and declare to you that I am ready to do my part, and trust that with your large co-operation, we shall be able to do great things for God and his suffering little ones. In Hebrews XII, 2, we read that Christ took into account "the joy set before him" and "endured"

that he might attain; and we may also take into account the "joy that is set before" us and lay to mightily in this hour of God-given opportunity to make good for heaven's great reward that awaits only the "faithful stewards."

Our patients come from every direction, from far and near. The work brings its own open reward delivered visibly and directly to those of us who work. But the indirect results for God and humanity, which are invisible to the worker, are also exceedingly great. Most of you who read this have heard me describe these results. They are seen on every hand by those who live in this country or travel through it. I was astounded to find them at every turn in far away Los Angeles (2,500 miles from here) while I was there last fall.

More than a dozen different Mexicans, unknown by me, found me out, and told me the wonderful story of their conversion to God. I will give one only case as a sample of all. Felipe Ramirez twice came to my home, once bringing his beautiful daughter and the other time his wife. It was with the greatest difficulty that I could call to memory the circumstances he described. He said: "Myself and family are your spiritual children. Twenty-one years ago I went to your dispensary in Silao. You said I must be operated. I heard you talk of God in the dispensary, but when you operated me you said nothing about religion. Yet as I was going under the influence of the chloro-

form it seemed to me that I was moving right into the presence of God. For the three weeks I lay with two other operated men in one of the rooms of your home, your bible reader, Andreita, talked to me daily of Christ and his word. I never revealed to you the work of grace that was going on in me, but I went right on growing in the knowledge of God and of his holy word, and moving to another place to live I joined a Protestant Church, and my wife and all my children are christians with me to this day. Wherever we go we take our church relations with us to whatever Spanish-speaking congregation we find there." Of the more than a dozen such persons who learned of my presence in Los Angeles and looked me up, only two ever revealed to us here in Guanajuato the grace they found, but they got their first revelation of God in the dispensary or the hospital, and went right on to ward perfection and became active, openly professing Christians wherever they lived. This is a very moving population that surrounds us here, and I have no doubt that the 1,300 names that are written down in our Church record in Guanajuato represent but a fraction of the souls God has saved through the ministrations of this medical work. Of the 95,000 sick we have served, and the half million members of their families, it is easy to believe that many thousands have received Christ into their hearts in sincerity. Not a few have become members of the Church else-



where, but perhaps the majority have not found proper Christian associations afterwards such as would lead to churchmembership, and still have been faithful until death. God says: "My word shall not return to me void. It shall prosper in the thing whereunto I sent it."

But local, immediate and present results are desired by many, and some may fear that the decimation of the population may make our work less called for or less fruitful, so I will point out the following:

The announcing board in our Sunday school last Sunday appeared thus:

Matriculated .....	250
Present today .....	180
Present a year ago today....	190
Collection today .....	\$ 3.00
Collection a year ago today..	15.36

This means that, notwithstanding the fact that five sixths of the people who were in Guanajuato a year ago have disappeared, we still maintain a matriculation of of 250, that our attendance is within ten of what it was then, and that our collection is twice what it was then, for we had three dollars silver now as against what represented only about \$1.50 in silver then, for the \$15.36 was in depreciated paper currency. Our Juarez school in Oct., the last month of last school year, had in attendance 135 of its 324 pupils registered during the whole year, whereas one of the public schools in this state of which a teacher was speaking the other day had 800 matriculated and only

50 were there on hands at the end of the year for the annual examinations. Many other public schools were almost as bad as this one. The number enrolled in our Juarez school during the first three weeks in Jan. 1916 was 213 against 224 for the same period this year. The average annual daily attendances of this school for 1913 was 89; for 1914 it was 76; for 1915, 77; for 1916, 141; and for the first three weeks of this year it is 156. Our upper classes among our boys here under our brother José Trinidad Ramírez matriculated 22 boys during the year 1916 and 12 presented their examination successfully at the end of the year. God takes care of his own. This is our great day of opportunity if we will only understand it and at once strengthen the cords of our tent and proceed to the harvest with our "loins gird about us and our lights burning." (Lk. 12:35.)

You will be interested to see the following list of contributions received while on our trip in the U. S. Small subscriptions are most welcome we assure you. Let them come by the thousands. We also greatly long to find one or more co-laborers who are in a financial condition and a mental and heart attitude which might lead them to help **LARGELY**, for otherwise it looks doubtful that I should yet live long enough to see our building finished. Is there not some brother who will write me that when the account is made up of the subscriptions that will come back from the

sending out of this letter, he wishes to know the sum total, so that he himself, for Christ's sake, can send us what is lacking of the \$6,000 needed for finishing the building? Remember, dear co-laborer, that you are doing this for the Lord and not for us, and if even a cup of cold water is sure of its reward, both you that give and I that work (and also give) will have a proportionate reward which will be very dear to us at a day not far removed into the future.

We wish to make a request of such friends as are accustomed to pray for us. Please to ask specifically for the continued fulfillment in our case of the promise which of

"the arrow that flieth by day" and "the pestilence that walketh in darkness," says: "A thousand shall fall at thy side and ten thousand at thy right hand; but it shall not come nigh thee" (Ps. XCI.)

We feel no fear, but do feel an earnest desire to continue this important and promising work as long as our physical and mental powers hold out. Many other physicians, and even two medical missionaries, have been cut down by typhus in Mexico. We believe God is pleased to be asked for the privilege of continuing long in such a service as this. Therefore please to join your requests to ours in this respect.

Your affectionate co-laborer,

*Levi B. Salmans.*



P. S. Contributions can be sent to our daughter, Miss Edith Salmans, Tempe, Arizona, or to the Secretaries of the Board of Foreign Missions, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City, clearly stating they are for us.



## Contributions for the building received since June 5th last.

The Christian Herald, New York City.....	\$ 1.00
Mrs. Minnie H. Goodwin, Huntington Park, Calif. ....	3.00
Mrs. Thomas Wilson, Lewisburgh, Pa .....	50.00
Prof. Newton Wray, Upland, Ind.....	3.00
Mrs. A. L. Phelps, S. Diego, Calif.....	1.00
Mrs. D. B. Davidson,       "       " .....	1.00
Miss Kate S. Gilleppe, Philadelphia, Pa.,.....	25.00
W. O. Burns, Jersey City, N. J.....	1.00
Louise A. Coudret for Epworth League, Bound Brook, N. J.	5.00
A. B. Farmer, San Diego, Calif.....	1.00
Miss Anna Bock, Chula Vista, Calif. ....	1.00
Mrs. C. A. March, Los Angeles, Calif.....	1.00
E. A. Hutchinson,       "       " .....	2.50
A friend,       "       " .....	.50
Prof .....	1.00
Two friends in Huntington Park, Calif.....	1.50
Dr. J. T. Case, Battle Creek, Mich. ....	15.00
A. friend in Vt. Sq. Church, Los Angeles, Calif. ....	1.00
S. J. Watson;       "       " .....	2.00
H. S. Taggart, Long Beach, Calif .....	20.00
E. W. Sweeney Los Angeles, Calif.....	5.00
Mrs. Dr. C. S. Hutchison,       "       " .....	5.00
A friend in Hobart Boul. Church.....	1.00
Dr. John I. Esgate, Riverside, Calif.....	5.00
Others there. ....	1.50
John Bernhard, Los Angeles, Calif.....	2.50
Felipe Ramirez,       "       " .....	5.00
G. F. Adkinson,       "       " .....	5.00
Dr. C. A. Foster, San Pedro, Calif. ....	10.00
Prof. C. A. Martin, San Diego, Calif. ....	1.00
R. J. Manzano, Battle Creek, Mich.....	6.00
S. M. Pownall, Bayonne, N. J. ....	3.00
Edw. L. Mick, Indianapolis, Ind.....	5.00
"Do not publish my name," N. Y. City, ....	10.00
Mrs. T. E. F. Morton, Eden, Md.....	1.00
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TOTAL.....	\$ 202.50

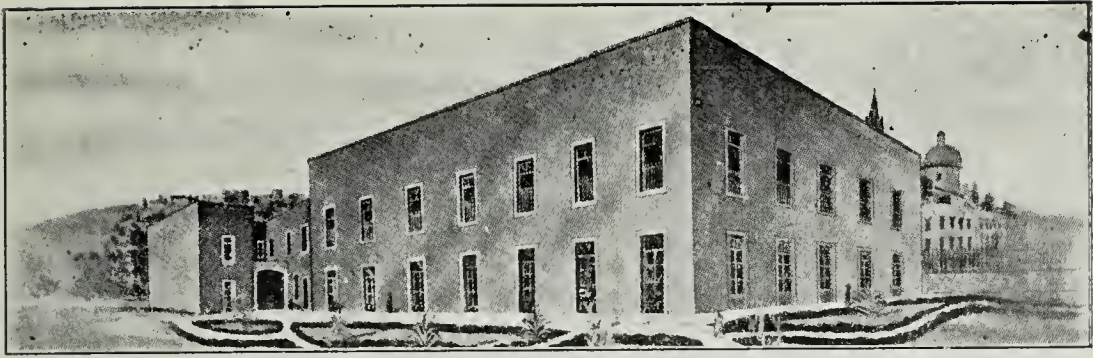
God's promises are "sure and stedfast." His blessing IS UPON YOU dear friends, to the which I add my earnest expression of gratitude.

# Statistics of Medical Work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the State of Guanajuato.

(ALL IN MEXICAN DOLLARS.)

YEAR		PATIENTS	SERVICES RENDERED	Appropriations	SELF-SUPPORT
1891	In Guanajuato.....	200	700	\$ 0.00	\$ 98.00
1892	„ „ .....	1,350	9,000	0.00	667.00
1893	Guanajuato & Silao....	3,564	16,426	299.00	1,712.86
1894	„ „ „ ....	7,612	25,733	445.00	4,089.00
1895	„ „ „ ....	6,634	21,732	712.00	3,981.15
1896	„ „ „ ....	7,221	23,795	1,917.00	3,955.17
1897	„ „ „ ....	2,000	8,000	0.00	3,025.29
1898	In Guanajuato.....	1,200	4,000	0.00	1,741.00
	„ Silao.....	1,500	3,326	0.00	2,437.07
1899	In Guanajuato.....	1,500	10,000	500.00	3,352.05
	„ Silao.....	2,000	6,485	2,115.00	4,509.18
1900	In Guanajuato.....	1,500	20,000	688.00	4,358.36
	„ Silao.....	2,000	8,109	1,412.00	5,000.00
	„ León.....	600	1,500	0.00	800.00
1901	In Guanajuato.....	1,514	32,236	617.50	4,627.70
	„ Silao.....	2,200	5,051	1,342.50	4,148.05
	„ León.....	1,000	4,000	0.00	1,000.00
1902	In Guanajuato.....	1,007	35,116	400.00	10,369.72
	„ Silao.....	2,700	10,384	1,200.00	6,766.50
	„ León.....	200	700	0.00	100.00
1903	In Guanajuato.....	1,982	35,842	2,250.00	11,222.75
	„ Silao.....	1,400	6,344	2,250.00	5,510.00
	„ León.....	1,000	5,000	0.00	1,440.00
1904	In Guanajuato.....	2,020	37,494	2,000.00	15,046.78
	„ Silao.....	1,500	7,640	2,200.00	6,687.00
	„ León.....	1,200	5,211	0.00	2,212.31
1905	In Guanajuato.....	2,895	44,864	1,950.00	14,749.11
	„ Silao.....	1,500	6,434	2,100.00	7,004.00
	„ León.....	1,200	8,766	0.00	3,445.00
1906	In Guanajuato.....	2,864	50,807	1,750.00	19,859.42
	„ Silao.....	1,400	4,783	1,950.00	4,235.00
	„ León.....	700	2,039	0.00	2,051.00
1907	In Guanajuato.....	3,547	55,525	2,000.00	24,919.99
	„ León.....	700	2,000	0.00	1,800.00
1908	In Guanajuato.....	3,361	57,787	2,000.00	19,047.31
1909	„ „ .....	3,081	55,751	2,000.00	19,584.05
1910	„ „ .....	2,066	43,378	2,000.00	14,504.18
1911	„ „ .....	2,372	36,708	2,000.00	9,956.15
1912	„ „ .....	3,376	41,904	1,940.00	10,218.39
1913	„ „ .....	3,633	42,972	3,109.85	11,424.93
1914	„ „ 4 months	1,201	12,040	4,000.00	7,475.61
1915	„ „ .....	2,202	24,080	13,550.42	29,375.36
1916	„ „ 6 months	1,084	11,030	12,500.00	21,300.00
Totals for 25½ years.		94,786	834,692	\$ 73,197.27	\$ 329,906.44





The Rear of the Completed Building.

Length 211ft., Width: South end, 72ft; North end, 116ft.



South end of Building as seen in Jan. 1917. As we write this in March, the roof is completed, and the parapet will be done by the 31st. When the interior of this new part is finished, it will give us 12 more splendid rooms and two wide halls, each 72 feet long. The height of the Building is 44 feet.

